

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

No News from the Crimea.

RECEIVED BY THE PRESS.

Hadise, August 1.—The steamer Asia, with advices from Liverpool to the 21st ult., arrived at the port last night. The news she brings from the Crimea is not of special importance.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Parliamentary business has been unimportant, except the vote on Roebuck's motion.

It is reported that Sir Benjamin Hall will be appointed Commissioner of Public Works, and Sir John Stansfeld President of the Board of Health.

The most important event in Parliament during the week has been the rejection of the motion made by Roebuck for a censure of the Government, which sustains the Palmerston Ministry. The motion was defeated by a majority of 100.

The latest report from London mentions a rumor that Lord John Russell was to be succeeded by Sir William Molesworth as Colonial Secretary.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

Before Sebastopol there is nothing of importance, except formidable preparations for an assault upon Malakoff, and two or three small sorties, which were repulsed.

The Turks and Sardinians returned from Balda to Balaklava, where another secret expedition is preparing, perhaps for Odessa.

The Turks are besieging Kara, and the Turks in Asia are hard pressed.

Denmark refuses to abolish the Sound dues, and the general aspect of the war is not encouraging to the Allies. There have been, however, some slight successes.

Three sorties were made upon the French from Malakoff tower, on the night of the 15th, and all repulsed. Another sortie was made against the English on the same night, which was also repulsed.

On the night of the 18th a sortie was made from the batteries of Carreing Bay, which was vigorously repulsed.

The Russian shipping were beginning to suffer from the French batteries at Quarantine Bay. The report that Gortchakoff has received large reinforcements is fully confirmed.

A Black Sea expedition is being fitted out, but its destination is unknown. It is supposed to be against Odessa, or for the Turks, who are now pressed in Asia. A detachment of the Russian army had advanced upon Katala, and were were pressing hard upon the Turks in Batoum. The Russians were bringing their siege guns, and the situation of the Turkish force was considered very critical as the Russians held the roads to Euphrat.

The reduction of the Austrian forces still continues.

BALTIC.

The British ships of war are reconnoitering the approaches to Abo.

A Russian official Journal, under date of July 3d, complains that six English boats, under a flag of truce, entered a harbor of Kauma and plundered the shipping, until they were driven off by a sharp fire from the shore.

Advances from France are wholly unimportant.

RUPTURE BETWEEN ROME AND SPAIN.

The rupture between Rome and Spain is complete, in consequence of the Church Property bill, and the Papal charge has demanded his passports.

The Black warrior dispute had been definitely settled by allowance of an indemnity of 1,000,000 reals.

Don Escalanti has been appointed Minister to Washington.

A treaty with the Dominican Republic has been sanctioned by the Cortez.

Clay and Chase on the Extension of Slavery.

No man has been more egregiously wronged by impute opinions than Mr. Chase. The wonderful revolution effected in this city, by the platform adopted at Columbus, and the speech of Mr. Chase, are truly marvellous. Men are surprised to find nothing more than what they themselves had hitherto believed and expressed. The truth is just this, that Mr. Chase arrived at this position before we did, and then we found prejudice against him; now we are at the same position ourselves, but unfairly, we have brought the prejudice along with us. Instead of retaining a prejudice against a man for believing what we ourselves believed a little sooner than we did, it should in fairness be passed, to his better agency. In reference to the extension of Slavery, Mr. Chase used, in his speech of acceptance, the following language:

"The spread of Slavery, under all circumstances, and at all times, must be inflexibly resisted."

HENRY CLAY himself was among the eminent statesmen who opposed the extension of slavery contending that it should be restricted to its present limits. In the Senate of the United States, on this very point, he used the following forcible language:

"I repeat it, sir, I never can, and never will, and no earthly power will make me vote" directly or indirectly, to spread slavery over territory where it does not exist. NEVER while reason has a seat in my brain—NEVER, WHILE MY HEART SENDS THE VITAL FLUID THROUGH MY VEINS—NEVER!"

How stands the matter then between Chase and the immortal CLAY? CLAY, in earnestness and intensity of expression is longer ahead of Mr. Chase. Such an avowal on the part of Mr. Chase would have been denounced as "sectionalism" and "treason." But in Mr. Clay we hold to be patriotic and right. Gentlemen, let us be candid and fair.—*Scioto Gazette.*

Slavery in Nebraska Territory.

From the following announcement in the Nebraska City News, it would seem that slavery is fast spreading in that quarter: "Negroes for sale at this place!—We call attention to the advertisement of negroes for sale, which appears in another column. A company of gentlemen from Missouri, who have large interests here, have imported them for the benefit of our young and growing city. Nebraska City is now about twice or three times as large as any other town in the Territory. Help is much needed and but little to be had; for this reason slave labor is required. We are authorized to state that the same company have twenty more in Missouri which will be brought to Nebraska City if sufficient inducements are held out."

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE.

Thursday Morning, Aug. 9, 1855.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
SALMON P. CHASE, of Hamilton.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
THOMAS H. FORD, of Richmond.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
FRANCIS M. WRIGHT, of Champaign.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES H. BAKER, of Ross.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM H. GIBSON, of Seneca.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, of Richmond.
FOR THE SANCERY,
CHAS. C. CONVERS, of Washington.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
F. D. KIMBALL, of Medina.
FOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
ALEX. G. CONOVER, of Miami.

REPUBLICANS REMEMBER.

That the republican Mass Convention of the 4th of July, adjourned to meet in this place on the second Saturday, being

The 11th day of August, 1855.

A County Ticket is to be put in nomination, for the coming election, it is therefore desirable that there be as large a turnout of the friends of the Republican cause as is possible. A more perfect organization of the Republican party will be effected, and measures taken to unite more effectually all the friends of freedom.

REPUBLICAN

MASS MEETING.
There will be a Mass Meeting of the Republicans of Belmont County at
St. Clairsville,
ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 17th, '55.

SALMON P. CHASE, THOS. H. FORD, JOHN A. BINGHAM and others are expected to be present and address the meeting. Let there be a general turnout of the people of Belmont County, on that day. Come up and hear these big guns. Republicanism go off.

State Finances.

Some persons, the editor of the *Gazette* among the number, seem to think that because the state last year paid \$698,360 towards liquidating the state debt, that it was necessarily reduced that much. This is an error into which any person is liable to fall, and into which the apologist for Locofoco financiering falls wittingly. To show the principle on which the debt was reduced we will illustrate it thus: A owes B and C each \$10,000; at the end of a certain time he borrows \$5,000 from C, and pays it to B; which operation reduces his indebtedness to B \$5,000; but is any one foolish enough to suppose that because he has paid one-half of his indebtedness to B, his entire indebtedness is reduced \$5,000? Certainly not. It is thus that the matter stands in reference to our State finances. We admit, as the *Gazette* shows, that some \$898,000 was appropriated last year to pay existing indebtedness, but we do not admit that the state debt was reduced \$898,000, and we shall show why it was not reduced that much.

All persons who have been in the habit of perusing the financial reports of our State Auditors, have observed the item "Irredeemable debt." This debt arises in this way: It is the Va. Military, the U. S. Military, Western Reserve, Section 16, Moravian and section 29, school funds, the Ohio University, and Salt Land fund. The state receives these funds as a perpetual loan, and is to pay an annual interest of 6 per cent. thereon forever. Now while the foreign and domestic debt of the State has been decreasing, very slowly but still some, this "irredeemable debt" has been increasing in nearly the same proportion. In January 1852 the "irredeemable debt" of the state was \$1,734,322 19; in January, 1853 it was \$2,138,071 80, being an increase on that debt of \$403,749 61. This then would make quite a difference in the reduction of the debt.

But to arrive at the proper relative state of the outstanding debt, now & in 1852, we must compare the two; this after all is the only proper plan. By referring to Auditor Morgan's last report, pages 30 and 21, we find that the Foreign and Domestic state debt, in January, 1855 was \$14,594,886 88, the interest on which was \$859,596 49, and the irredeemable debt was \$2,138,071 80, the annual interest on which was 116,310 08. The matter then stands thus:

	State debt.	Interest thereon.
1852	\$17,339,216 07	1,028,602 95
1855	1,16,662,958 68	974,906 57
	\$676,257 39	53,696 38

In the three years then, from January 1852 to January 1855, the debt was reduced but \$676,257 39, that is \$225,419 13 a year.—This looks quite different from the *Gazette's* assertion that "\$1,146,239 32 has been redeemed in the last two years." So far from that: being the case out a trifle over one half that amount has been redeemed in the last three years. The *Gazette* adds, by way of a clincher, the profound observation that—

"This shows that the public debt is gradually being reduced, and as a necessary consequence it will in no distant period, be entirely paid and the taxes lightened."

It shows just no such thing. It shows that the public debt is being gradually changed, and as a necessary consequence it will, at no distant period, be entirely converted into an irreducible debt, on which we will be compelled to pay interest forever. It is coming to that, as we have shown. The irreducible debt has been increased nearly \$400,000 in the last three years, and they think that by increasing this debt, and proportionately decreasing the other debt they can (to use a common, but forcible expression,) "pull the wool over the eyes" of the taxpayers of Ohio. But they are mistaken! Figures may be misapplied, and official reports printed for electioneering purposes, but it will not do—the strong good sense of the people of Ohio will utterly repudiate all demagogues, and all nefarious schemes for perpetuating the present outrageous financial policy upon our State.

A word in reference to local taxation: By getting up a greivance and cry about local taxation the Democracy hope to draw off the eyes of scrutiny from the mismanagement of the State finances. Suppose the local authorities dolevy exorbitant taxes, a fact which we do not deny, is that a sufficient excuse for profligacy in the disbursement of public money on the part of the state officers? Because one man is criminal must another follow his example and do likewise! The question whether the local authorities are imposing too heavy a rate of taxation has nothing to do with the question of state extravagance.

We have shown, in a former article, that the Locofoco party was entirely reckless in its management of the finances of the state, requiring more than twice as much as the Whigs did, to carry on the affairs of state government, and we have shown, to-day, that their policy of reducing the existing indebtedness is not only ragged, and inefficient, but absolutely dishonest. These are the questions with which we have to deal, and to these we call attention. We are satisfied that the present financiers of our county are determined to reduce the expenses of Belmont, and we are content to let other counties manage their own affairs. We are not now, nor will we ever be the apologist for any kind of extravagance, whether it is committed by our own personal and political friends or by others.

Righteous and Constitutional.
"We have succeeded in erasing from our statutes the unconstitutional and unrighteous 'Compromise of 1820,' and establishing in its stead the more liberal principle of 'Popular sovereignty.'"—[*Cor. Gaz.* "Unconstitutional and unrighteous," forsooth! And who are responsible for the Compromise of 1820? Who demanded it? Why was it enacted? Of what use was it to the country? Why was it unconstitutional? Let us see.

Henry Clay, a man the Democracy of 1855 profess a great affection for, and one they would have us to consider outraged by the Anti-Slavery party of 1854 and 1855, was, so to speak, the father of the Compromise of 1820. That Compromise was offered by the South, and received by the North, not, as an equivalent for the Slave state of Missouri—not as a salvo for the outraged feelings of the free states, but as a settlement of the vexed question of slavery. It was so received—it has so been considered by all parties, since, until the year of its repeal; that year, cursed by as outrageous a violation of National honor or as the world ever saw. Peace was obtained, by means of that Compromise, for thirty years. For thirty years, then, has our Government been guilty of allowing upon their statute books an "unconstitutional and unrighteous" law. If it was so "unrighteous" a thing for a free and enlightened government to say that in certain territories a man should not enslave his fellow man—if it was so "unrighteous" (as a nation to say that "the sum of all villainies" (we use the language of the sainted Wesley) should not curse a certain territory by its presence, why was some voice heard for its repeal before 1854? Why did not some ambitious statesman, or some flippant, pedantic scribbler lift their voice, or wield their pen, to tell the world that this Compromise was "unconstitutional and unrighteous"? Why did not some embryonic President, yearning for an immortality, (of infamy) sooner demand the repeal of the Compromise of 1820? Ah, its unrighteousness, its unconstitutionality, was an after thought, else why did it fall like a thunder-bolt on the American people! It is a foul libel on our Constitution to say that so holy a restriction was unconstitutional. It is an outrage on the public feeling of our nation to say that that restriction was unrighteous. It is an aspersion upon the fair name, and unqualified fame of its immortal framers to say that it is unholy. It is an outrage upon the memory of the framers of our Federal Constitution to speak of it as unrighteous.

But, granting, for a moment, that it was unconstitutional, we can direct any one to a point where notoriety can be acquired. If the Missouri restriction was unconstitutional, so was the ordinance of 1787. If the Compromise of 1820 could be repealed, so could the Ordinance of '87. Here then is a chance for an ambitious man to become notorious, and, even though more despicable than Stephen

A. Douglas, climb to an infamous a niche in history. Repeal the ordinance of '87, and then make the people of Ohio vote on the admission of slavery into their State. Here is a chance to grasp immortality. But the people of our State would as soon think of voting that the sun might shine—that the wind might fan the hot cheek and brow of the invalid—that the rains of heaven might moisten the parched earth, as that the institution of slavery might be extended over our state. It is a moral impossibility!

But we come to the darling Locofoco doctrine of "Popular sovereignty." We ask the correspondent of the *Gazette* if he is willing—if the Democratic party of Ohio is willing to extend this doctrine to the Territory of Utah! Is he willing that that cursed, teeming, outrageous, unholly, immoral, libidinous mass, of the off scourings of the world shall be let in upon us with a Constitution recognizing their polygamous lasciviousness! Is he willing that the strong arm of the law shall be stretched forth to protect a set of men who are avowedly opposed to our institutions! If he is, and if the Democratic party is willing for this, the sooner the country knows it the better. But, we forget—they are in favor of letting Utah come in with a Constitution recognizing and protecting incest, and lasciviousness of all kinds, for that is "popular sovereignty." They are in favor of recognizing something worse, if possible, than Mohammedanism, as among our institutions. A beautiful spectacle we will present as a nation, when slavery shall reign in our National Councils, unbeked, and polygamy our recognized matrimonial usage. To this, however, we are rapidly tending.

SOMETHING IS ROTTEN.

From the Ohio Patriot of the 27th July we clip the following ominous paragraph:

"The democratic party have selected men who are in every way competent, and most of whom have shown, during their administration of the State Government, that they are capable, worthy and honest public servants."

The italicized words are wonderfully suggestive of incompetency on the part of some of the Locofoco candidates. The New Lisbon *Palladium* gives publicity to a rumor that the present Treasurer of State would be a defaulter to the tune of about \$100,000.—Will some one give tangibility to these rumors, or else strangle them at once. If the Treasurer of State is incompetent let the people know it, and not have him attached to the Treasury for two years longer, sucking like a leech. If the Democracy do this willfully, knowing him to be a defaulter, or knowing that he will be a defaulter on settlement, we say

"Put a whip in every honest hand,
To lash the rascals naked through the land."

Sam Swallowing Sambo.

A week or two ago the Campaign Statesman contained a beautiful woodcut, evidently executed with a meat-axe, and a coal chisel, representing a huge negro in the act of swallowing the "inferior extremities" of a human being which human being was a personification of the ubiquitous Sam. The design was purely original, and could not be excelled for sublimity of conception except by a cut representing Sam. Medary swallowing the Sambo of the Flushing meeting. He pitched into the "cullud pussans" composing that meeting fiercely, and in such a manner that we are led to infer he is sadly in want of political capital with which to carry on the campaign. Can not some one get up an illustration of this remarkable feat in deglutition—it would be a capital study for an artist.

The *Gazette* makes editorial of an article from the Cleveland *Paindealer*, in which there is a grand mixture of such high-sounding words as "dissolution"—"abolitionism"—"anarchy"—"abolition republic"—"insurrection," &c., &c. Now to show the readers of the *Gazette* how much the editor of the *Plain Dealer* thinks of the Union, Mr. Greengrass should publish the following which is from that paper:

"As a matter of pecuniary interest, and for no other reason, we will preserve the Union."

THE OPPOSITION PRESS.—The following Whig Know Nothing papers relate to in the election of CHASE, Cincinnati Times, Cincinnati Colonist, Cleveland Express, Cleveland Herald, Gallopian Journal, Newark Times Dayton Journal, Germantown Liberator, American Highland Co. Citizen, &c., &c.

The Cincinnati Times, Columbian and Express, are not now, nor were they ever Whig papers. So far as the assertion of the Patriot refers to the Cleveland Herald it is a mistake. This Herald is doing giant service in the Union ranks. The Dayton Journal is an "independent grumbler"—and the Locofoco says if there is not a third candidate for Governor it will not hesitate a moment between Chase and Medill, but will take the former.

Judge Minot, of New Hampshire, has received his appointment as Commissioner of Pensions.

Horace Greeley's mother died at Wayne, Erie Co., Pa., on the 27th ult.

MONROE JOURNAL.—We have received the first number of a very neat weekly newspaper bearing this title. It is published in Woodsfield every Friday, by D. MACLEAN, Esq., formerly of the City of Wheeling. In his salutatory he says he is "heart, soul, and body out of the old Democratic party, in whose midst we had served in almost every capacity for thirty years." He expresses himself strongly as an anti-slavery man, and says he was "always opposed head and soul to the further extension of slavery into territories or with the admission of new states into our confederacy with a clause directly or indirectly tending to the admission of slavery." Entertaining these views, it is not marvellous that he left the Democratic party. We wish him success pecuniarily and politically.

What have we to do with Slavery?

No. 4.

MR. EDITOR.—Now if this position be correct, that slavery cannot be constitutionally extended by congressional laws, nor Territorial enactments, should we not use our influence and exert our political power, to prevent the usurpation of slavery? For every foot of Territory obtained by slavery since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, has been by a usurpation of power. The French laws sanctioning slavery in the Territory of Louisiana ceased to be operative the moment the territory passed from the jurisdiction of France, to the U. S. So of the Territory of Utah, California and New Mexico, obtained from Mexico, and if Congress had wisely used the power conferred upon it, the states, carried out of these territories, and the territories themselves would all have been consecrated to Freedom, and to day there had not gone up to slighly God the prayer of a single slave for freedom and for vengeance from all that vast domain.

But that was the day of dough-faces,—unfortunately they are not all dead yet—slaveholders demanded the re-natation of the laws allowing human chattelism—and the dough-faced representatives of the north granted their demands. Now slavery points to what it has gained, as a precedent for what it now demands. Thus it has ever been, concession to unjust demands, has always been the pretext for new encroachments, and so from the nature of things it will ever be; if we wish to preserve any of our rights, we must maintain the whole together, and sternly resist the first attempt to invade them.

But further we must resist the demands of slavery; at the formation of the constitution, the slaveholders asked the privileges conferred upon them by that instrument as a favor. The fires of Revolution still burned too brightly, the altar of Republicanism had been too recently erected, for slaveholders, to insist on their right to enslave their fellow men.—They admitted that it was probable that the days of slavery were numbered—that the system was an evil, forced upon them by the mother country—and that time was necessary to get rid of the evil. The friends of freedom, believing that slavery would die out, and anxious to secure a Union of all, granted the request. Now slaveholders triumphantly point to those guarantees, as foundation on which to base their demands, say, point to them as rights conferred upon them by that instrument, and as pretexts for new demands. Then if we ought to arrest the extension, resist the usurpations and reject the demands of slavery, how is this to be accomplished? Evidently by withdrawing the support of the General Government from it. If the General Government were placed in the hands of the friends of Freedom; if its powers were used for proper purposes, its influence turned into legitimate channels; if instead of supporting slavery by legislation, it were left, where the framers of the Constitution left it, that is to stand by its own strength, to live by its own vitality; the generation now living might hear the glad shout of a nation going up to heaven, proclaiming that the last fetter was broken, the last slave liberated, and that we were indeed a nation of Freemen.

Here then is the question that involves the whole controversy: If we are to arrest the extension; resist the usurpations, and reject the demands of slavery, by withdrawing the support of the Federal Government from it, how is this to be accomplished? Evidently—as we think—by political action. The slaveholders are in the minority in Congress, the representatives of Freedom have the majority, then why, some one may ask, has the slave interest so long triumphed? Simply by creating divisions; by making fidelity to party, paramount to fidelity to principles, and because there never has been a party, in power, organized with reference to the question. Now what is a party? Noah Webster defines it to be—"A number of persons united in opinion or design, in opposition to others in the community."—Where has this party been organized?—We except the Free Soil party of 1848 and 1852—what has been its name? Some one may answer the Whigs constituted that party, another says the Democrats, Henry Clay said, "it is not true; and I rejoice that it is not true; that either of the great parties have any aims or designs at the abolition of slavery," and he never said a truer thing in the whole course of his life. As the Whig party has ceased to be it is not necessary to pursue the inquiry in relation to it; many of its friends were honest, well meaning men, they hoped it might be used, to arrest the extension of slavery, but as the party was used by its southern masters, and finally thrown into spasmodic convulsions by the overdose of "Baltimore Platform," administered by the southern Doctors in 1852, they gave it up as a hopeless case and abandoned its remains to be interred by the "southern chivalry."

And what of the Democratic party? If it is an engine to prevent the extension of slavery, which has its power for this purpose been manifested? Was it in '44' when Polk, a slaveholder was their candidate for the Presidency, or during his administration, when the party annexed Texas, avowedly for the purpose of strengthening slavery? Was it in '48 when Cass, the abject tool of the slaveholders was their candidate for the Presidential mansion? or was it in '52 when Pierce, and fidelity to the fugitive slave bill were the tests of genuineness, orthodox Democracy? Was it when they resolved "that the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made?" or was it when that same party repealed the Missouri Compromise, by which an amount of territory sufficient to form twelve states, equal in extent to the great state of Ohio, was thrown open to the larvae of slavery? But there was no hope of a reformation of this party! It sits securely throned in power to day though the immortality of the slave power, will it smile the hand that feeds it, or like Joshua he was fat and kick against the god that preserves it! Miracles have been wrought, and diine power may bring this to pass, but surely it is beyond the reach of human instrumentality.

LIBERTY, OR DESPOTISM.

July 19, 1855.

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EDS. GAZETTE.—To-morrow I go to the field of contest, to determine whether the liberty of speech and religious freedom is larger possible in a slave State? In this unequal struggle, as the result cannot be foreseen, I deem it due my own character and the great issues pending, to say a parting word through a press where suppression is impossible.—Born and bred in a slave State, every hour of my experience compels me to avow that the world has not yet begun to conceive the consistent Jesuitism and unathombable atrocity of the slave propaganda! They who stand at the cradle, ignoring the holy sentiments which consecrate the pledges of devoted and mutual love, to catechise God's noblest works, and to stifle the immortal aspirations of a human soul, are not the men to allow magnanimity, or indulge in the weakness of justice, mercy and truth!

It is their vocation to dominate over the human mind, and to subject the brute power to the superior force of intellect. Gentle, polished, and winning; stern bullying, and remorselessly cruel—appealing at one time to the sentiments, now to the passions, and then to the fears of men—they must be "cunning in fence" indeed, who can stand up under such odds. No wonder then that they have taken possession of the press, the pulpit, the Government, and that the boasted liberties of the American people lie crushed and bleeding under their iron heel. But despotism is, under whatever name, everywhere the same; and its chief and last resort is force. To that has the slave-power now come. Its organs threaten to drive out the new Congress with arms—renewed violence swells on westward, and cannon and the rifle, and the bow-knife, overthrow the evil power, and despotism rules supreme in places of vaulted "popular sovereignty," in the great practice so often solemnly pledged to Liberty, to Civilization and Christianity.

When Governor Reeder is threatened with a halter, and assaulted with intent to kill, the representative of the American sovereignty and Franklin Pierce, who was very manly in summoning the nation's power to the recapture of a poor trembling fugitive from slavery, repudiates his own government and plunges the sword of justice into the heart of his own standard bearer, it cannot be expected that I should advance, unopposed the vanguard of the "Republican" army in the midst of its enemies. I see now—I have long seen the meshes gathered around me. Let no man, therefore, too harshly reprove me for the instincts of self-preservation have caused me to cry out too loudly, for the composed ears of a self-declaring nation, against the ever onward march of Despotism! When Douglas & Co. repealed the Missouri Compromise, how could I refrain from denouncing them as worthy of death! Not from me—not for me comes the imprecation. I and mine will be forgotten in the greater issue of this crime, and my voice will be silenced amid the tears—the blood—the woe which follow in its wake, and the lamentations of the widows and orphans, which it will have made! No, to all America the time has come—Liberty or Despotism.

The Courier of Louisville found us, quietly at our work—it called upon its myrmidons to imitate the deeds of Atchison and Douglas and Stringfellow: ready with pistol and bowie knife they silence John G. Fee, the fearless, martyr spirit of our party, Religion. If a lie had not followed fast in the footsteps of this execution, this had not been the land of slavery! He is falsely accused of distributing tracts to slaves, and exciting insurrection! Mr. Fee sends his denial to the Courier with the programme of his action, laid down in the annual report of the American Missionary Society. Did he retreat his calumny?—did he publish its refutation? No, that would not have been like the mercenary tool of despotism. Unheard he is condemned and silenced!

I come to the rescue of my friend, the defender of my cause, now once more against me, also, unheard, he publishes a libellous letter, and Jesuitically invokes blood-hell! The Resolutions passed at the Jesamine meeting and published in the Cincinnati Gazette, were read at the assemblies at Brush-creek and Seaford Cave, that there might be no question about our motives and action.—I know too well the scoundrelism of that party to trust myself to their magnanimity. I flatter myself that my name is placed beyond the sphere of calumny, and all my past history gives assurance that my friends may have caused to mourn my fate, but never my principles.

I call your attention once more to my letter to the New York Tribune, after the Nebraska crime. I ask of you a favor of its republication. I am cheered that I find myself in sympathy with the great minds and heroic heat of the Nation. Thank God for this first taste of "the good time coming." All hail, Ohio—all hail, the "North"—all hail, the REPUBLICAN PARTY!

Go on, then, with the seatments of the 13th of July inscribed on your banners—July 4th, and July 13th; may they both be eras to be ever remembered among men!—When the aspirations of the great Jefferson shall be fulfilled, and the revolution begun in '76 shall commence being completed in '55!

But we shall not have a peaceful triumph. Deity vindicates and expiates the violation of His eternal laws. Blood consecrates ever the remorse of great wrong. Standing here under the acknowledged responsibilities of home and country, which no man can at will put on, or put off, I calmly look destiny, whatever it be, in the face, but living or dying my aspiration shall be immortal—may our country yet be free.

Your obedient servant,
C. M. CLAY.
—Cincinnati Gazette.

"Let Justice be Done."

Such comments and paragraphs as the following, which we quote from a late number of the Cincinnati Enquirer, in regard to the legal qualifications of Mr. KIMBALL, the Abolition candidate for the office of Attorney General, we observe going the rounds in many of our exchanges which oppose his election.

WHY THEY NOMINATED HIM.—Considerable surprise has been expressed over the State, that an obscure and incompetent lawyer named Kimball, of Medina County, should have been placed upon the "hodge-podge" ticket, for the important office of Attorney General!

ions for the office of Attorney General. He is, beyond question, one of the most talented and promising young lawyers in the State of Ohio, but by uniting himself with the Abolition ranks he has foreworn his interest in the Democratic party, and therefore forfeited its countenance and support.—*Zanesville Aurora.*

FROM KANSAS.

Chicago, July 25.—The Kansas Legislature met at Shawnee Mission on the 18th inst., pursuant to adjournment.

The proceedings were principally of a local nature and without general interest. Mr. Marshall's bill for the qualification of voters was read the 2nd time and referred to the common elections.

Mr. Anderson introduced a bill providing that no person shall be admitted to take a seat in the legislature without taking an oath to support the fugitive slave law, and that all persons convicted of circulating arguments, sentiments or opinions unfavorable to slavery, shall be ineligible to any office of honor, trust or profit in the territory.

The bill was read the first time.

Mr. Wilkinson gave notice that he should introduce a bill for the permanent location of the capital of Kansas. The place is the Sacs Agency, 63 miles from Shawnee.

It was unanimously voted that the sergeant-at-arms should furnish the House with a copy of the laws of Congress of 1850 and the laws of Massachusetts of 1855.

The evening session was prefaced by a rough and tumble fight between Mr. Miller, editor of the Westfield News, and Mr. Brady, Public Printer of the territory—both pro-slavery men, but the fight is supposed to have originated in a difference of hate for the abolitionists.

Mr. Woodson, Secretary of the Territory, is reported to have said that he would assume the reins of Government, in case Gov. Reeder refused to recognize the legislature.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Richmond, August 2.—In the first Congressional District of North Carolina, Halifax county gives H. W. Shaw, Democrat, a majority of six over R. S. Pine, K. N., for Congress. In the second Congressional district, Edgecomb and Wayne counties gave Thos. Ruffin, Democrat, 2:00